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SUGAR REPORTS

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AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

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MARKET REVIEW

On March 21 the quoted wholesale refined cane sugar price in the Northeast was reduced 0.30 cent to 10.20 cents per pound. In the Chicago-West territory, beet sugar processors announced on March 18 that they would take orders through March 25 at 9.35 cents per pound for delivery during the second quarter, a reduction of 0.10 cent from the previous list price. Cane sugar refiners are quoting a price of 9.55 cents in this territory.

No other price changes had been announced as of March 24 and the following were the quotations by territories:

	<u>Cane</u>	<u>Beet</u>
	<u>Cents per pound in 100 lb. paper bags</u>	
Northeast	10.20	
Southeast	9.65	
Gulf	9.55	
Eastern beet		9.35
Chicago-West	9.55	9.35
Direct shipment territory	9.45	9.25
Lower Pacific Coast	9.55	9.55
Northwest Intermountain	9.55	9.55

As of March 24 the spot price for domestic raw sugar, duty paid at New York, was 6.82 cents per pound. If it remains at about that level for the balance of the month the average for March would be 6.84 cents. For the first quarter of 1966 the average would be 6.88 cents as compared to 6.75 cents for January-March 1965 and for calendar year 1965.

A meeting of exporting member countries of the International Sugar Council announced on March 3 that they would not sell raw sugar at a price below 2.50 cents per pound in bags f.o.b. Greater Caribbean basis. While Cuba will not participate it was indicated that they would maintain a constructive selling policy aimed at improving the level of prices.

Offerings of second hand sugars held by operators continue to set a spot price below that agreed upon by exporting countries. On March 24 the spot price for world sugar was 2.19 cents per pound and a continuance of this level of prices would result in a March average of 2.17 cents and an average for the first quarter 1966 of 2.30 cents. During calendar year 1965 the average was 2.12 cents per pound.

Calendar year 1966 deliveries of sugar for U. S. consumption through March 19 totaled 1,912,000 tons, an increase of 106,000 tons over comparable deliveries in 1965. Cane sugar refiners' deliveries were 154,000 tons above those of last year while beet sugar deliveries were down 52,000 tons from their 1965 deliveries during the same period.

The March Crop Production Report of the Department indicated that sugar beet plantings for the 1966 crop, adjusted to the Sugar Act basis, may be about 1,354,000 acres or 3 percent above the planted acreage for the 1965 crop. Based on a five year (1961-65) average yield of sugar per planted acre, sugar production from the 1966 crop would be about 3,025,000 short tons, raw value.

Florida sugar production through March 18 totaled about 490,000 tons, raw value. Final production is expected to be approximately 550,000 tons, the same as sugar production in Louisiana and sugar production from the 1965 mainland cane crop would total 1,100,000 tons.

Through March 12, 1966, sugar production in Hawaii was 111,000 tons or 35,000 less than for the same period last year.

Puerto Rican sugar production through March 13, 1966 totaled 358,000 tons, raw value, as compared to 375,000 tons during the same period last year. Yield of sugar per ton of cane has been about one percent lower in 1966 to date than it was last year at this time.

THE UNITED STATES SUGAR PROGRAM
Including Sugar Act Amendments of 1965

The Domestic Sugar Industry. Per capita consumption of refined sugar in the continental United States averages about 97 pounds per year. Over half of the tremendous quantity of sugar required to meet this consumer demand is being supplied by domestic growers of sugarcane and sugarbeets, only slightly less from beets than from cane. The balance, almost all cane sugar, is imported.

About 40,000 domestic farms grow sugarcane or sugarbeets. To cultivate and harvest these sugar crops, about 230,000 farmworkers are required, mostly on a seasonal basis. Investment in the sugar industry totals well over two billion dollars of which about one billion dollars was farm investment utilized for sugar crops and the remainder of the investment in sugar factories and refineries.

The mainland sugarcane producing area consists of the States of Louisiana and Florida. The offshore domestic sugarcane areas are the State of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. The sugarbeet producing area consists of the following 23 states (arranged in decreasing order of importance of sugarbeet production for the 1964 crop): California, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, Michigan, Washington, Minnesota, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, Texas, Oregon, Utah, Ohio, Kansas, South Dakota, Iowa, New Mexico, Nevada, Illinois, New York, Maine and Indiana.

To produce the refined sugar commonly used in American households, most sugar produced from sugarcane goes through two stages of processing. The first process, which yields raw cane sugar, is that of extracting, boiling, crystallizing, and centrifuging the cane juice. This is done in raw cane sugar mills in the areas where the sugarcane is grown.

Blackstrap molasses and bagasse are byproducts of this first processing of sugarcane juice. The former is used for cattle feed and for manufacture of ethyl alcohol, yeast, vinegar, and citric acid. Bagasse, the fibrous portion of sugarcane is used principally as fuel in the cane mills and as raw material in the manufacture of building board, cardboard, and paper.

Most of the cane sugar brought to the mainland from offshore areas, both foreign and domestic, is in the raw form. It is put through the second process--the refining process--in cane sugar refineries, most of which are located in large port cities. A few refineries, however, are located in producing areas and a few are located at other interior points. Refined sugar, refiners' sirups, and refiners' blackstrap molasses result from this second process.

In contrast to the dual processing of cane sugar, sugar from beets is processed in a single operation. The principal byproducts are beet molasses and beet pulp. The pulp is used for cattle feed. Beet molasses, like blackstrap, is used as an ingredient in cattle feed, and in the manufacture of yeast and citric acid. A substantial quantity of beet molasses is put through the Steffen's process for additional extraction of sugar. The resultant Steffen's waste is used to produce monosodium glutamate which is used to accent desirable flavors in foods.

In the domestic areas, 61 beet sugar factories, 110 raw cane sugar mills, and 29 cane sugar refineries were in operation in 1965. Approximately 62,000 workers were employed in these sugar-making plants.

WORLD SUGAR SITUATION

The current world sugar production and marketing situation suggests continuation for the time being of abundant sugar supplies on the world market.^{1/} There has been a pronounced upward trend in world production in recent years. The 1965-66 crop preliminarily estimated at 70.0 million short tons, raw value, is second only to the 72.0 million ton 1964-65 crop and more than double the prewar (1935-39) average. A major part of this increase is being consumed in the countries where it is produced and is not moving into export channels.

World consumption in crop years 1964-65 and 1965-66 was increasing at a slower rate than production. The buildup in stocks has been reflected in weakening world prices.

^{1/} Throughout this analyses the term "sugar" refers to centrifugal sugar. Some noncentrifugal sugar is produced in some foreign areas, largely for local consumption. Only insignificant quantities enter international trade.

World trade in sugar is characterized by special marketing arrangements. Less than half of total exports enters international trade channels without any preferential arrangements. Currently, world trade in sugar is remaining about stationary, even though production and consumption are increasing.

The government of nearly every sugar-producing country exercises some degree of control over the production, refining, and marketing of sugar. Countries not self-sufficient in sugar generally require the payment of minimum prices to growers of sugarcane or sugarbeets, and impose tariffs upon imported sugar for the protection of their domestic producers. Exporting countries frequently impose export taxes or other means of raising government revenue from the industry. Price pooling to distribute the impact of the different prices in different markets is also common.

Several countries have comprehensive trading systems involving preferential arrangements with dependent oversea territories or independent countries with close political ties. These are in addition to purely domestic policies which usually have as their goal some degree of self-sufficiency by means of arrangements to protect home sugar industries. More than half of the world trade in sugar moves under special marketing arrangements.

The United States Sugar Act and How It Works

How the Act Developed. For almost 150 years--from 1789 to 1934--the United States sugar industry was protected and regulated almost solely by tariff duties. With the onset of the world-wide depression in the early 1930's, however, it became clear that the industry had become so ramified and price and production relationships among domestic and foreign producing areas so complex that further adjustments in the tariff duties would no longer provide an adequate answer to the problem.

To meet this situation, the Jones-Costigan Act was passed by the Congress and approved by the President on May 9, 1934. Although there have been modifications made in various operating provisions, the basic philosophy underlying this Act has been carried forward in the subsequent legislation.

The Jones-Costigan Act was superseded by the Sugar Act of 1937, which in turn was superseded by the Sugar Act of 1948. The latter, with mod-

ifications made by amendments in 1951, 1956, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1965 has been extended through December 31, 1971.

The amendments in 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1965 provided for suspending the quota for any country with which the United States is not in diplomatic relations. These amendments were prompted by the actions of the Castro Government in Cuba which had been our principal foreign sugar supplier since early in this century.

Objectives of the Act. The Sugar Act is designed to: (1) protect the welfare of the domestic sugar industry; (2) provide adequate supplies of sugar for consumers at fair prices; and (3) promote international trade. These three objectives are achieved through a quota system and the limitation on supplies of sugar that may be marketed in the United States.

How the Act Works

The Act sets forth six principal means for dealing with the sugar problem:

- (1) The determination, and subsequent adjustment if necessary, each year of the quantity of sugar needed to supply the nation's requirements at prices reasonable to consumers and fair to domestic producers.
- (2) The division, pursuant to a statutory formula, of total requirements among the domestic and foreign supplying areas by the use of quotas and subordinate limitations on offshore direct-consumption sugar.
- (3) The allotment of these sugar marketing quotas when necessary among the various processors in each domestic area.
- (4) The adjustment of production in each domestic area to the established quotas and appropriate inventory requirements through limitations of sugar crops applied to each farm.
- (5) The compensation to growers for adjusting production and as a means of augmenting their income, and

- (6) The equitable division of sugar returns among beet and cane processors, growers, and farm workers.

There is an excise tax of one-half cent per pound, raw value, on all sugar marketed within the quota system. The revenue from this tax from 1938 through the fiscal year 1965 has exceeded total expenditures under the sugar program (including direct payments to growers referred to in item (5) above) by about \$550 million.

The Determination of Sugar Requirements. Under provisions of the Act, the Secretary of Agriculture determines, between October 1 and December 31, how much sugar will be needed by consumers in the continental United States for the succeeding calendar year. The determination of sugar requirements may be revised whenever needs change.

In making the initial estimate, the Secretary uses as a basis the quantity of sugar distributed during the preceding 12-month period ended September 30. Then he makes allowances for deficiencies or surpluses in the nation's sugar inventories and for changes in consumption caused by changes in population and in demand conditions. The Secretary also considers the relationship between price for raw sugar, which may result from his determination, and the parity index (index of prices paid by farmers) so that sugar prices will be neither excessive to consumers nor too low to protect the welfare of the domestic sugar-producing industry.

The Secretary also determines requirements for consumption in Hawaii and Puerto Rico so that the general price and marketing objectives will be similar in the American markets.

Establishing Quotas for Domestic and Foreign Producing Areas.

After the Secretary has determined overall requirements, each domestic and foreign producing area supplying the United States with sugar is assigned a quota representing its share of the market as specified by the Act. The statutory formula is outlined in table 1 and its application to the current requirements determination for 1966 in table 2.

Domestic areas - Under the provisions enacted in 1965, the five domestic sugar-producing areas are assigned basic quotas of 6,390,000 short tons, raw value. 2/ This quantity is increased by 65 percent of requirements in excess of 10.4 million tons and decreased by that percentage of requirements which fall below 9.7 million tons. Such increases or decreases are shared by two areas: the domestic beet sugar area and the mainland cane sugar area in proportion to their basic quotas, or approximately on a three-fourth and one-fourth basis, respectively (See table 1). The quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico are adjusted upward when production exceeds their basic quotas, such increases to be offset by reducing the quotas of foreign countries, other than the Republic of the Philippines, Ireland, and the Bahama Islands.

The Republic of the Philippines - In 1962, the quota for the Republic of the Philippines was fixed at 1,050,000 tons of sugar, or about 70,000 tons, raw value, more than was previously provided for in either the Philippine Trade Agreement or the Sugar Act. The 1965 amendments increased that quota by 10.86 percent of the increase in requirements between 9.7 and 10.4 million.

Other Foreign Countries - Quotas for 30 other foreign countries are established on the basis of fixed percentages of the requirements remaining after the quotas for domestic areas, the Philippines, Ireland, and the Bahama Islands have been established. Ireland has a fixed quota of 5,351 tons and beginning in 1968 the Bahama Islands, which are currently producing no sugar, will be entitled to 10,000 tons if the sugar can be produced.

Modification of Quotas - The 1965 amendments provide that the President, may in the national interest withhold or suspend all or any part of a quota for any foreign country. During the current suspension of diplomatic relations with Cuba, its entire quota is withheld and is prorated to foreign countries entitled to quotas (other than the Philippines, Ireland, and the Bahama Islands) when total requirements do not exceed 10 million tons. The Cuban share of any quantity stemming from requirements above 10 million tons is prorated only to those countries which are members of the Organization of American States proportionate to their basic quotas. The quantity of quotas withheld from Cuba and other foreign countries, which is prorated to other foreign countries, must be designated as "temporary" quotas.

2/ Raw value is the term used in the Sugar Act to express in a common unit the various types of raw and refined sugars that move in commerce. One ton of refined sugar equals 1.07 tons of sugar, raw value.

Table 1. - Quotas under Sugar Act Amendments of 1965

	:	:	For each 100,000 tons
Country	: Basic quota :	In excess of 10,400,000 ton total :	Less than 9,700,000 ton total
<hr/>			
		Short tons,	raw value
<hr/>			
<u>Domestic areas</u>			
Domestic beet sugar	3,025,000	+47,667	-47,667
Mainland cane sugar	1,100,000	+17,333	-17,333
Hawaii	1,110,000	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,140,000	0	0
Virgin Islands	15,000	0	0
Total domestic	6,390,000	+65,000	-65,000
 <u>Foreign countries with specified tons</u>			
Philippines	1,050,000 ^{1/}		0
Ireland	5,351	0	0
Bahama Islands	10,000 ^{2/}	0	0
Total specified tons	7,455,351	+65,000	-65,000
 <u>Other foreign countries</u> - Remainder of requirements prorated on a percentage basis to 30 foreign countries, with quotas of countries not in diplomatic relations with the United States or for reasons otherwise in the national interests to be withheld and prorated to as temporary quotas to other countries.			

1/ Plus 10.86 percent of the increase in requirements between 9,700,000 and 10,400,000 tons.

2/ Effective in calendar year 1968 and subsequent years if assurances are given that quota will be filled.

Table 2.-Basic and temporary quotas under Sugar Act amendments of 1965 at the 1966 requirements total of 9,800,000 short tons, raw value

Area	Short tons, raw value
Domestic areas	
Domestic beet sugar	3,025,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,100,000
Hawaii	1,110,000
Puerto Rico	1,140,000
Virgin Islands	15,000
Total domestic	6,390,000
Foreign countries with specified tonnages	
Philippines	1,060,860
Ireland	5,351
Total foreign with specified tonnages	1,066,211
Total domestic and foreign with specified tonnages	7,456,211
Remainder for proration on a percentage basis	2,343,789
Grand total	9,800,000

Details of proration on a percentage basis

1. To Cuban reserve ^{1/}	50.00%	1,171,894 ^{1/} tons		
2. To specified foreign countries	50.00%	1,171,895 tons		
Total	100.00%	2,343,789 tons		
			Temporary quotas pursuant to	
			Sec. 202	
Country	Permanent quota			Total
	Percent	(d) (1) (A)	(d) (1) (B)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
				(5)

Foreign Western Hemisphere with percentage of remainder				
		Short tons, raw value		
Mexico	7.73	181,175	181,175	1,163
Dominican Republic	7.56	177,191	177,190	1,137
Brazil	7.56	177,191	177,190	1,137
Peru	6.03	141,331	141,331	907
British West Indies	3.02	70,783	70,783	454
Ecuador	1.10	25,782	25,782	165
French West Indies	.95	22,266	22,266	143
Argentina	.93	21,797	21,797	140
Costa Rica	.89	20,860	20,860	134
Nicaragua	.89	20,860	20,860	134
Colombia	.80	18,750	18,750	120
Guatemala	.75	17,578	17,578	113
Panama	.56	13,125	13,125	84
El Salvador	.55	12,891	12,891	82
Haiti	.42	9,844	9,844	63
Venezuela	.38	8,906	8,906	57
British Honduras	.22	5,156	5,156	33
Bolivia	.09	2,109	2,109	14
Honduras	.09	2,109	2,109	14
Total	40.52	949,704	949,702	6,094
Foreign Outside Western Hemisphere with percentages of remainder				
Australia	3.60	84,377	84,377	168,754
Republic of China	1.50	35,157	35,157	70,314
India	1.44	33,751	33,751	67,502
South Africa	1.06	24,844	24,844	49,688
Fiji	.79	18,516	18,516	37,032
Thailand	.33	7,734	7,734	15,468
Mauritius	.33	7,734	7,734	15,468
Malagasy Republic	.17	3,984	3,985	7,969
Swaziland	.13	3,047	3,047	6,094
Southern Rhodesia	.13 ^{2/}	-	-	-
Total	9.48	219,144	219,145	0
Total foreign with percentages of remainder	50.00	1,168,848	1,168,847	6,094
				2,343,789

^{1/} Until diplomatic relations are restored with Cuba, Cuba's quota is apportioned, proportionately, to the other 29 foreign countries with percentage quota prorrations. ^{2/} Prorrations of the quota for Southern Rhodesia withheld in accordance with a Presidential Finding of November 20, 1965, pursuant to Section 202(d) (1)(B) of the Act. From Columns 2 and 3 each, there have been excluded 3,047 short tons, raw value, representing the total quota to which Southern Rhodesia would otherwise be entitled.

No quota is to be established for any country, other than the Bahama Islands, Bolivia, Honduras, and Ireland which, during a period of twenty-four months ending June 30 prior to the calendar year for which quotas are established, imported a total quantity of sugar equal to or in excess of its exports, excluding those to the U. S.

If any country without justification fails to fill its quota for any year, including years when quotas may be suspended, the quota for future years will be reduced. The reduction would equal the lesser of the shortfall or the difference between 115 percent of the preceding year's quota and actual imports in the shortfall year.

If under unusual circumstances, adequate supplies of sugar cannot be obtained when needed by increasing foreign quotas, authority is provided to obtain supplies on a first-come first-served basis from countries in diplomatic relations with the U. S., with special consideration to countries agreeing to purchase for dollars additional agricultural products.

The quotas established are on a calendar year basis, but the quantities which foreign countries may import during the first half of the year may be limited on a quarterly basis whenever it is determined that such limitations are necessary to achieve the objectives of the law.

The sugar to fill the quotas for foreign countries must be in raw form, except the quota for Ireland may be refined sugar and small quantities of refined sugar also may be imported from the Philippines and Panama. Limitations apply also to the quantities of sugar in refined form which may be imported within the quotas for Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

For quota purposes, sugar not more than 99 percent pure is regarded as raw sugar, provided it is to be subjected to designated refining processes. Other sugar is called "direct-consumption sugar," and includes primarily white refined and other types of sugar similar to that for home consumption.

Allocation of Deficits in Quotas. (1) If the Secretary determines that any domestic producing area or foreign country in the Western Hemisphere (except the Bahama Islands) will be unable to market its full quota, the deficit is required to be allocated by assigning an amount equal to 47.22 per centum of the deficit to the Philippines and the balance to Western Hemisphere countries (except the Bahama Islands) on the basis of their quotas then in effect, except that any deficit in the quota

for a country which is a member of the Central American Common Market will be first allocated to the other member countries. In making allocations of deficits to Western Hemisphere countries, special consideration must be given to those countries purchasing U. S. agricultural commodities. In the event that none of the countries referred to in this paragraph (1) are able to fill a deficit which has been declared, then the Secretary shall apportion such unfilled amount on such basis and to such countries as he determines is required to fill such deficit.

(2) If the Republic of the Philippines will be unable to fill its quota, such deficit will be allocated to Western Hemisphere countries on a pro-rata basis. The Philippines' share of any deficit from any country in the Western Hemisphere which it is unable to fill will be reallocated to other countries in that Hemisphere. The share of any deficit from any country in the Eastern Hemisphere which the Philippines is unable to fill will be allocated to such countries (except Ireland).

(3) If any country in the Eastern Hemisphere, or the Bahama Islands, is unable to fill its quota, the deficit will be allocated by prorating 47.22 per centum of such deficit to the Philippines and the remainder to countries in the Eastern Hemisphere (excluding Ireland). In the event that none of the countries referred to in this paragraph (3) are able to fill a deficit which has been declared, the Secretary shall apportion such unfilled amount on such basis and to such countries as he determines is required to fill such deficit.

(4) Notwithstanding the methods of allocating deficits as provided in (1) (2) and (3) above, the President may in the national interest allocate any part of any deficit to one or more countries with a quota on such basis as he finds appropriate.

Establishing Marketing Allotments. One important function of the sugar program is to promote orderly marketing. If a domestic area has more sugar available for marketing than its quota, any of the various processors might rush sugar to market to make sure that he disposes of his supply before the area quota is filled. This would tend to bring about a temporary over-supply, anxious sellers, a weakened price structure and would deprive other processors in the area of an equitable share of the market.

If the Secretary finds that the pressure of supplies in an area is likely to cause disorderly marketing, he must allot the quota fairly among the processors. The allotment is based on three criteria: past marketings, ability to market, and on their sugar processings from beets or cane to which "farm proportionate shares" pertained.

Assigning Proportionate Shares to Farms. In the domestic areas, the Secretary must, in addition to establishing processor allotments when needed, determine whether it is necessary to restrict the production of the sugar crop in any area to avoid the accumulation of sugar supplies in a given year in excess of that required to meet the area's quota for such year and provide a normal carryover inventory. This determination can be made only with respect to the succeeding crop year and, beginning with the 1966-crop year, only after due notice and opportunity for an informal public hearing. If it is determined that the crop is to be restricted, the Secretary must see that each sugar-producing farm in the area gets its fair share of the available market. To accomplish this, individual farm proportionate shares are established. In the mainland cane sugar and beet sugar areas these shares are established in terms of acres. However, in Puerto Rico farm shares when needed have been established in terms of sugar recoverable from the sugarcane. In establishing farm shares, consideration is given to the past production and the ability of the farm to produce the sugar crop.

The Act requires the Secretary to protect, insofar as practicable, the interests of small producers and new producers and producers who are tenants or sharecroppers and of producers in any local producing area where past production has been seriously affected by abnormal and uncontrollable natural conditions. The Act also requires the Secretary to protect, for a period of not more than three years for use in establishing proportionate shares, the sugarbeet production history for farm operators (or farms) who in any year are unable to utilize all or a portion of their proportionate share acreage because of crop-rotation program or other reason beyond their control.

On December 10 and December 14, 1965, announcements were made that individual farm restrictions would be established for both the 1966 mainland sugarbeet and sugarcane crops, respectively. Need for restrictions in other domestic areas do not appear likely at this time.

Producers are not required to comply with their assigned proportionate shares. They must do so, however, as one of the conditions they must meet if they wish to qualify for direct Government payments as authorized under the Act. These payments are an important part of their income. Generally, too, processors will not purchase sugarcane or sugarbeets marketed in excess of the farm proportionate share as sugar produced from such cane or beets can not be considered in establishing marketing allotments for the processors, but may be sold for livestock feed purposes.

Sugarbeet Acreage Reserves for New Producing Localities. The 1962 amendments to the Sugar Act included provisions for a sugarbeet acreage reserve to provide acreage for the growth and expansion of the beet sugar industry. Such acreage was for allocation primarily to new producing localities. The Secretary was authorized to reserve each year from the National Sugarbeet Acreage requirement beginning with the 1962 crop the acreage required to yield 65,000 short tons, raw value of sugar, to be committed to farms in new localities if it could be utilized--otherwise to farms in localities served by an expanded existing facilities.

Informal public hearings were required before distribution could be made of this reserve acreage. Pursuant to such hearings, commitments of reserve acreage were made to farms served by factories in the following localities:

Localities served by new facilities

<u>Locality</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Effective year</u>	<u>Processing company</u>
Mendota, Calif.	19,000	1963	Spreckels Sugar Co.
Hereford, Texas	24,730	1964	Holly Sugar Co.
Drayton, N.D.	31,000	1965	American Crystal Sugar Co.
Auburn, N.Y.	29,500	1965	Empire State Sugar Co.
Presque Isle, Me.	33,000	1966	Maine Sugar Industries, Inc.
Phoenix, Ariz.	20,000	1966	Spreckels Sugar Co.

Localities served by expanded facilities

Ottawa, Ohio	2,415	1964	Buckeye Sugars, Inc.
Idaho Falls, Idaho	8,140	1964	Utah-Idaho Sugar Co.
Carrollton and Croswell, Mich.	4,030	1964	Michigan Sugar Co.

All reserve acreage has been committed and the 1965 amendments to the Act do not provide that any acreage may be reserved after 1966.

Sugarbeet Acreage Reserve for Small Plants. The Act authorizes the Secretary to reserve from the national sugarbeet acreage requirements for each of the 1966, 1967 and 1968 crops, an acreage estimated to yield not more than 25,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar. This acreage is to be used to enable any nonaffiliated single plant company to market up to 25,000 short tons, raw value of sugar. Under the provision acreage has been allotted for the 1966 crop to Colorado and Kansas for allocation to farms served by the National Sugar Manufacturing Company of Sugar City, Colorado, and to Ohio for allocation to farms served by Buckeye Sugar Inc. of Ottawa, Ohio.

Sugarcane Acreage Reserve for Hardship Cases. The Act also authorizes the Secretary to reserve for the 1965 and 1966 crops of sugarcane, in the mainland cane area, the acreage equivalent of 16,000 short tons, raw value, of sugar to relieve hardships on the part of new producers. This acreage has been made available to adjust the 1965 and 1966 crop shares of producers who planted sugarcane for the first time for 1962, 1963, 1964 or 1965 crop harvest.

Conditional Payments to Growers. In addition to providing an incentive to growers to adjust their production to quota and carryover needs, the conditional payments have three objectives: (1) to augment growers' income from sugarcane and sugarbeet production; (2) to assure growers and their fieldworkers a fair share of the returns to the sugar industry; and (3) to prevent the employment of child labor in field work.

The first objective is implemented by the payment itself. The second and third objectives are attained by requiring growers, in addition to complying with their proportionate shares, to pay field workers in full for field work performed on cane or beets and at rates not less than those determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable, to observe child labor provisions specified by the Act, and--if they are processors as well as growers -- to pay fair prices for cane or beets purchased from other growers.

The child labor provisions require that growers must not employ children under the age of 14 nor permit them to work on sugarbeets or sugar-cane. Children between the ages of 14 and 16 may not be employed or permitted to work for more than 8 hours a day. Growers who own at least 40 percent of the crop they are cultivating are exempted from these provisions with respect to their own children. Unless a grower observes these conditions he is penalized by a reduction of \$10 from his payment for each day or part of a day during which each such child was employed or permitted to work.

The rate of the conditional payment declines as the volume of commercially recoverable sugar contained in the cane or beets marketed from a farm increases above 350 tons. The basic rate of 0.8 cent a pound of sugar commercially recoverable, raw value, or \$16 a ton, is paid on the first 350 short tons. This rate is reduced by successive steps to a minimum of 0.3 cent a pound, or \$6 a ton, on all production in excess of 30,000 tons.

The sugar program also gives limited benefits to growers in the form of special conditional payments for crop deficiency or abandonment caused by drought, flood, storm, freeze, disease, or insects. For a farmer to be eligible for these payments, the natural disaster must cause damage to all or a substantial part of the crop throughout the local producing area in which the farm is located.

Limitations of imports of sugar containing products. If the Secretary determines that the prospective importation or bringing into the continental United States, Hawaii or Puerto Rico, of any sugar-containing product or mixture will substantially interfere with attainment of the objectives of the Sugar Act he may limit the quantity of such product or mixture that may be imported or brought in.

Quota-Exempt Sugar. The Act makes certain exemptions for sugar imported, brought into, or produced or manufactured in the United States in any calendar year:

1. The first ten short tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines;

2. The first ten short tons, raw value, of sugar or liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines, for religious, sacramental, educational, or experimental purposes;

3. Liquid sugar imported from any foreign country, other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines, in individual sealed containers of such capacity as the Secretary may determine, not in excess of one and one-tenth gallons each; and

4. Any sugar or liquid sugar imported, brought in, or produced or manufactured in the United States (1) for the distillation of alcohol, (including all polyhydric alcohols), for livestock feed, or for the production of livestock feed, or (2) for the production (other than by distillation) of alcohol, including all polyhydric alcohols, but not including any such alcohol or resulting by-products for human food consumption.

Administration in the Field. Generally, regulations issued under the authority of the Sugar Act are announced by press release. They are published in the Federal Register a few days later. They are codified as Title 7, Chapter VIII of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Certain regulations must be preceded by public hearings. These are marketing allotment orders, fair price and fair wage determinations, proportionate share regulations (beginning with the 1966 crop), and the determination of processes and qualities which distinguish raw sugar from direct-consumption sugar.

The State and county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) committees are responsible for local administration of the conditional payment parts of the program, including farm shares. This local administration is based on procedures developed by ASCS and on program regulations issued by the Secretary of Agriculture or such other person so delegated by the Secretary.

The Collectors of Customs control the entry of offshore sugar supplies by permitting shipments of sugar to enter only upon an authorization issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Prices and Consumer Benefits. The quota system has assured supplies adequate to maintain reasonable prices to consumers in the United States on occasions when sugar prices were extremely high in the free world market. The limitation that the quota system puts on total marketings of sugar in the United States under most circumstances makes prices to consumers higher than might otherwise prevail in order to fairly maintain the domestic sugar industry.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced

Nature of action

March 4,
1966

Announced that proportionate shares will not be in effect in Puerto Rico for the 1966-67 crop of sugarcane. (See March 10, 1966 Federal Register).

March 15,
1966

Amends S.D. 851.1 Revision 1 with respect to the maximum acreage that may be committed to individual farms in Idaho, Michigan and Ohio localities. (See March 19, 1966 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. February 1966 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption 782,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up about 109,000 tons from January 1966 and up 172,000 tons from February 1965. January-February 1966 deliveries 1,454,000 short tons, raw value, up 100,000 tons from January-February 1965. Final data for January 1966 deliveries 673,000 short tons, raw value - previously published preliminary as 677,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks February 26, 1966 were 2,576,279 short tons, raw value (preliminary), down 155,000 tons from a year ago, and down 161,000 tons from January 31, 1966. During February refiners' stocks decreased 41,000 tons, beet processors' stocks 120,000 tons, and importers of direct consumption sugar stocks 7,000 tons, while mainland cane processors' stocks increased 7,000 tons.

3. Charges to quotas January 1 to February 28, 1966 were 72,800,256 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 6,999,744 tons to be supplied within the 9,800,000 ton total.

4. Regionally, January deliveries, 1966 as compared to 1965, were up in 3 of the 5 regions: Increases -- New England 19.1 percent, South, 2.0 percent, Middle Atlantic 1.3 percent. Decreases -- North Central down 25.5 percent, West down 15.8 percent.

5. Calendar year 1965 sugar deliveries were larger to five of the seven industrial buyer groups than for 1964, and also larger for two of the four non-industrial groups. On a national basis deliveries to industrial buyers increased 8.2 percent, and to non-industrial buyers decreased 1.8 percent. The national total increased 3.9 percent. Corn refiners' total domestic shipments of corn sirup and dextrose were up 4.0 percent above 1964.

Table 3. - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January 1966

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet	Importers	Main-land cane	Refiners		Net total
	processors		processors	Raw	Refined	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. Inventory Jan. 1, 1966	1,714,754	25,445	175,721	508,578 ^{2/}	222,797 ^{2/}	2,647,295
2. Production and movement						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	5,016	0	0	0	5,016
b. Produced from beets or cane	335,499	0	137,403	8,223	967)	379,770 ^{3/}
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	102,322	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	404,844 ^{4/}	0)	-124,311 ^{5/}
Less raws melted	0	0	0	529,155	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	521,651	521,651
e. Adjustments	-7	-118	-293	-3,834	-5,522	-9,774
f. Sub-total	335,492	4,898	34,788	-119,922	517,096	772,352
3. Net total supply	2,050,246	30,343	210,509	388,656	739,893	3,419,647
DISPOSITION						
4. Distribution for						
a. Quota purposes	167,455	8,706	17,835	419	478,304	672,719
b. Export	0	0	0	0	7,141	7,141
c. Livestock feed	0	861	0	0	1,394	2,255
d. Sub-total	167,455	9,567	17,835	419	486,839	682,115
5. Inventory Jan. 31, 1966	1,882,791	20,776	192,674	388,237 ^{6/}	253,054 ^{6/}	2,737,532
6. Total distribution and inventory	2,050,246	30,343	210,509	388,656	739,893	3,419,647

^{1/} Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

^{2/} Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 87,163; Refined, 18,750; Total, 105,913.

^{3/} Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

^{4/} Includes 87,698 tons received from mainland cane processors.

^{5/} Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

^{6/} Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,593; Refined, 4,755; Total, 41,348

Table 4.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January 1966 and 1965

Item	1966	1965	Change 1965 to 1966
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Continental United States</u>			
Refiners' raw	419	1,154	-735
Refiners' refined	486,839	491,198	-4,359
Sub-total	487,258	492,352	-5,094
Beet processors' refined	167,455	242,313	-74,858
Importers' direct consumption	9,567	13,878	-4,311
Mainland sugarcane processors'	17,835	4,600	+13,235
Total	682,115	753,143	-71,028
For: Export	7,141	6,641	+500
Livestock feed	2,255	1,242	+1,013
Continental consumption 1/	672,719	745,260	-72,541
<u>Puerto Rico</u>	10,000 2/	10,266	-266
<u>Hawaii</u>	2,015	2,675	-660
1/ Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad. 2/ Estimated.			

Table 5.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, January 31, 1966 and 1965

Item	1966	1965	Change 1965 to 1966
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	388,237	583,162	-194,925
Refiners' refined	253,054	220,256	+32,798
Sub-total 1/	641,291	803,418	-162,127
Beet processors' refined	1,882,791	1,875,684	+7,107
Importers' direct consumption	20,776	13,001	+7,775
Mainland sugarcane processors'	192,674	200,931	-8,257
Total	2,737,532	2,893,034	-155,502

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: 1966 - Raws, 36,593; Refined, 4,755; Total, 41,348; 1965 - Raws, 50,715; Refined, 14,904; Total, 65,619

Table 6.- Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, February and January-February 1966 and 1965

Item	1966 1/	1965	
	February	Jan.-Feb.	February Jan.-Feb.
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners	528,281	1,015,539	395,534 887,886
Beet processors' refined	239,015	406,470	208,894 451,207
Importers' direct consumption	9,332	18,899	9,065 22,943
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,000 2/	22,835	3,780 8,380
Total	781,628	1,463,743	617,273 1,370,416
For: Export	n.a.	7,141	5,707 12,348
Livestock feed	n.a.	2,255	2,308 3,550
Continental consumption 3/	781,628	1,454,347	609,258 1,354,518
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.			

Table 7.- Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 26, 1966 and February 28, 1965

Item	1966 1/	1965	Change 1965 to 1966
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	366,854	491,699	-124,845
Refiners' refined	233,291	238,184	-4,893
Sub-total	600,145	729,883	-129,738
Beet processors' refined	1,762,775	1,767,422	-4,647
Importers' direct consumption	13,359	19,654	-6,295
Mainland sugarcane processors'	200,000 2/	214,034	-14,034
Total	2,576,279	2,730,993	-154,714

1/ Preliminary

2/ Estimated

Table 8.- Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January 1966 and 1965

Item	1966	1965	Change 1965 to 1966
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	145,928	176,667	-30,739
Domestic beet	335,492	421,883	-86,391
Total	481,420	598,550	-117,130
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	61,794	40,668	+21,126
For direct-consumption	719	2,432	-1,713
Louisiana processor-refiners	13,234	11,316	+1,918
Florida sugarcane processors	116,030	125,833	-9,803
Sub-total	191,777	180,249	+11,528
Beet processors	167,455	242,313	-74,858
Total	359,232	422,562	-63,330

Table 9.-Receipts of quota-exempt and over quota sugar included in Table 10.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Short tons, raw value						
<u>For export</u>						
Belgium			521		521	
Brazil	4,673				4,673	
Colombia	2,852				2,852	
Dominican Republic		17,149				17,149
Haiti			54		54	
Mexico		1,155				1,155
Total	7,525	18,304	54	521	7,579	18,825
<u>For livestock feed</u>						
Belgium			3,684		3,684	
Brazil			697		697	
Mexico		539				539
		539	697	3,684	697	4,223
<u>For alcohol</u>						
Dominican Republic		3,800				3,800
Total		3,800				3,800
GRAND TOTAL	7,525	22,643	751	4,205	8,276	26,848

Table 10.- Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply^{1/} January 1966 and 1965

Source of supply	Raw sugar		Direct consumption sugar		Total	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Short tons, raw value						
<u>OFFSHORE</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Belgium				4,448		4,448
Brazil	31,831	11,806	697		32,528	11,806
Colombia	10,302				10,302	
Denmark			10	10	10	10
Dominican Republic	10,442	33,128			10,442	33,128
Ecuador	6,162				6,162	
Haiti			54		54	
Hong Kong			10	10	10	10
Ireland				359		359
Mexico	38,250	16,247	3	10	38,253	16,257
Netherlands				10		10
Panama		918				918
Peru	45,025	11,748			45,025	11,748
Philippines	75,409	103,882			75,409	103,882
South Africa		29,562				29,562
Sweden			7	6	7	6
United Kingdom			4	10	4	10
Total	217,421	207,291	785	4,863	218,206	212,154
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	99,404	111,128	0	294 ^{2/}	99,404	111,422
Puerto Rico	0	27,658	4,231	202	4,231	27,860
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	99,404	138,786	4,231	496	103,635	139,282
Total all offshore	316,825	346,077	5,016	5,359	321,841	351,436
Mainland cane area	95,921	119,548	967 ^{3/}	0	96,888	119,548
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	321	118	0	0	321	118
GRAND TOTAL	413,067	465,743	5,983	5,359	419,050	471,102

^{1/} Includes sugar as detailed in Table 9.^{2/} Refined sugar received by refiners.^{3/} Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor - refiner.

Table 11.- Status of 1966 quotas and charges as of February 28, 1966

Source of supply	Quotas	Charges to quotas 1/			Balances 2/
	and prorations	Set-aside	By SU-3	Total 2/3/	
Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet sugar	3,025,000			406,000	2,619,000
Mainland cane sugar	1,100,000			270,000	830,000
Hawaii	1,110,000			241,511	868,489
Puerto Rico	1,140,000			86,291	1,053,709
Virgin Islands	15,000			0	15,000
Total domestic areas	6,390,000			1,003,802	5,386,198
Republic of the Philippines	1,060,860	273,286 ^{4/}	258,040	531,326	529,534
Argentina	43,734	28,550		28,550	15,184
Australia	168,754		3,700	3,700	165,054
Bolivia	4,232			0	4,232
Brazil	355,518	30,045	71,000	101,073	254,445
British Honduras	10,345			0	10,345
British West Indies	142,020	69,728	5,969	75,697	66,323
China, Republic of	70,314	57,124	3,087	60,211	10,103
Colombia	37,620	11,286	7,473	18,759	18,861
Costa Rica	41,854	20,921	2,029	22,950	18,904
Dominican Republic	355,518	226,097	38,447	264,544	90,974
Ecuador	51,729	14,259	11,564	25,823	25,906
El Salvador	25,864	7,137	5,795	12,932	12,932
Fiji Islands	37,032		1,561	1,561	35,471
French West Indies	44,675	38,780		38,780	5,895
Guatemala	35,269	22,770	11,878	34,648	621
Haiti	19,751	13,005	6,662	19,667	84
Honduras	4,232			0	4,232
India	67,502	47,593		47,593	19,909
Ireland	5,351		1,756	1,756	3,595
Malagasy Republic	7,969			0	7,969
Mauritius	15,468			0	15,468
Mexico	363,513	226,015	90,633	316,648	46,865
Nicaragua	41,854	23,329		23,329	18,525
Panama	26,334	7,651	3,507	11,158	15,176
Peru	283,569	80,504	65,393	145,897	137,672
South Africa	49,688		713	713	48,975
Swaziland	6,094		36	36	6,058
Thailand	15,468			0	15,468
Venezuela	17,869	8,934	169	9,103	8,766
Total foreign	3,410,000	1,207,014	589,440	1,796,454	1,613,546
Grand total	9,800,000			2,800,256	6,999,744

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set-aside.

^{2/} Direct-consumption charges and balances: Hawaii, 122 and 33,394; Puerto Rico, 17,628 and 114,672; Philippines, 0 and 59,920; Panama, 1,241 and 2,576; Ireland, 1,756 and 3,595.

^{3/} Includes raw sugar for direct consumption, Hawaii, 25 tons.

^{4/} Represents quantity reserved for importation during first half pursuant to set-asides.

Table 12.- Quota-exempt sugar ^{1/} entered under Sections 211(a) and 212(4) February 28, 1966

Country	for			Total
	Reexport	Feed	Alcohol	
Short tons, raw value				
Brazil	8,480	953	76	9,509
Colombia	8,202			8,202
Haiti	54			54
United Kingdom		1,068		1,068
Total	16,736	2,021	76	18,833

^{1/} In addition a total of 95 tons were entered under provisions of Sec. 212; first 10 tons - 72 and liquid sugar in small containers - 23 tons.

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Customs' custody - Colombia, 4,934 tons; Brazil, 8,220 tons; United Kingdom, 1,799 tons; Hong Kong, 16 tons.

Table 13. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January 1966

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights $\frac{1}{}$					
New England					
Connecticut	89,611		400		90,011
Maine	39,898				39,898
Massachusetts	370,734	1,200	11,156	500	383,590
New Hampshire	24,264				24,264
Rhode Island	31,328		300		31,628
Vermont	16,966				16,966
Sub-total	572,801	1,200	11,856	500	586,357
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	612,602	4,700	48,600	500	666,402
New York	1,137,502	53,105	49,088		1,239,695
Pennsylvania	861,752	29,948	25,455		917,155
Sub-total	2,611,856	87,753	123,143	500	2,823,252
North Central					
Illinois	443,757	749,163		3,000	1,195,920
Indiana	232,916	60,629			293,545
Iowa	34,299	96,930			131,229
Kansas	35,121	62,056		600	97,777
Michigan	268,027	208,125			476,152
Minnesota	36,286	123,667		1,000	160,953
Missouri	175,940	116,571		2,000	294,511
Nebraska	18,619	93,927			112,546
North Dakota	340	19,692			20,032
Ohio	494,542	142,785			637,327
South Dakota	1,979	20,722			22,701
Wisconsin	75,023	140,402			215,425
Sub-total	1,816,849	1,834,669		6,600	3,658,118
Southern					
Alabama	200,938			2,000	202,938
Arkansas	80,490	11,545			92,035
Delaware	158,858				158,858
District of Columbia	22,387		1,500		23,887
Florida	239,480		2,204	320,924	562,608
Georgia	406,464				406,464
Kentucky	169,951	3,000			172,951
Louisiana	229,309			2,736	232,045
Maryland	289,938	800	21,675		312,413
Mississippi	98,344			690	99,034
North Carolina	280,873		1,150		282,023
Oklahoma	62,825	27,689			90,514
South Carolina	114,015				114,015
Tennessee	265,460				265,460
Texas	484,516	130,463			614,979
Virginia	185,113	3,800	320		189,233
West Virginia	49,797	5,579			55,376
Sub-total	3,338,758	182,876	26,849	326,350	3,874,833
Western					
Alaska	1,878	1,618			3,496
Arizona	30,847	14,588			45,435
California	534,196	691,291			1,225,487
Colorado	3,985	73,768			77,753
Idaho	2,725	17,879			20,604
Montana	1,725	17,896			19,621
Nevada	4,739	2,964			7,703
New Mexico	4,667	11,062			15,729
Oregon	28,988	59,011			87,999
Utah	7,754	39,022			46,776
Washington	40,517	87,658			128,175
Wyoming	438	5,160			5,598
Sub-total	662,459	1,021,917			1,684,376
Grand total	9,002,723	3,128,415	161,848	333,950	12,626,936

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 14. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January 1966 and 1965

State and Region	Cane sugar		Beet		Total all	
	refiners		processors		Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1966	1965	1966	1965	1966	1965
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
New England						
Connecticut	90	89		1	90	91
Maine	40	35			40	35
Massachusetts	371	303	1		383	307
New Hampshire	24	22			24	22
Rhode Island	31	29			32	29
Vermont	17	8			17	8
Sub-total	573	486	1	1	586	492
Mid-Atlantic						
New Jersey	613	556	5	7	666	600
New York	1,137	1,171	53	13	1,240	1,244
Pennsylvania	862	862	30	13	917	944
Sub-total	2,612	2,589	88	33	2,823	2,788
North Central						
Illinois	444	594	749	1,064	1,196	1,682
Indiana	233	281	61	108	294	389
Iowa	34	48	97	153	131	201
Kansas	35	46	62	76	97	122
Michigan	268	215	208	356	476	571
Minnesota	36	56	124	227	161	284
Missouri	176	224	116	199	294	423
Nebraska	19	17	94	170	113	188
North Dakota	*	*	20	39	20	39
Ohio	495	434	143	236	638	671
South Dakota	2	3	21	41	23	44
Wisconsin	75	89	140	209	215	298
Sub-total	1,817	2,007	1,835	2,878	3,658	4,912
Southern						
Alabama	201	184			203	193
Arkansas	80	84	12	9	92	93
Delaware	159	151			159	152
District of Columbia	22	21			24	28
Florida	240	198			563	244
Georgia	406	404			407	406
Kentucky	170	155	3	3	173	159
Louisiana	229	245			232	250
Maryland	290	251	1	2	312	292
Mississippi	98	110			99	111
North Carolina	281	308			282	311
Oklahoma	63	120	28	39	91	159
South Carolina	114	137			114	137
Tennessee	265	256			265	257
Texas	485	584	130	168	615	752
Virginia	185	185	4		189	203
West Virginia	50	52	5	1	55	53
Sub-total	3,338	3,445	183	222	3,875	3,800
Western						
Alaska	2	1	2	1	4	2
Arizona	31	42	14	21	45	63
California	534	440	691	965	1,225	1,406
Colorado	4	10	74	116	78	126
Idaho	3	3	18	14	21	17
Montana	2	7	18	37	20	44
Nevada	5	5	3	4	8	9
New Mexico	5	12	11	20	16	32
Oregon	29	40	59	71	88	112
Utah	8	5	39	36	47	41
Washington	40	42	88	99	128	141
Wyoming	*	*	5	9	5	9
Sub-total	663	607	1,022	1,393	1,685	2,002
Grand total	9,003	9,134	3,129	4,527	12,627	13,994

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 15.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, fourth quarter 1965 ^{1/}

Product or business of buyer	Beet (total)	Cane (total)	Imported D.C. (total)	Total all sugar	Liquid sugar included in totals	
					Beet	Cane
Hundredweights ^{2/}						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	2,072,728	3,692,784	38,342	5,803,854	58,758	532,302
Confectionery and related products	1,734,707	3,601,271	90,235	5,426,213	37,371	759,374
Ice cream and dairy products	789,435	1,126,355	24,487	1,940,277	339,228	827,129
Beverages	2,034,502	5,314,390	32,561	7,381,453	678,360	3,721,606
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	1,361,952	2,056,067	120,466	3,538,485	267,302	959,438
Multiple and all other food uses	1,074,292	1,388,489	12,213	2,474,994	16,434	319,627
Non-food products	<u>20,864</u>	<u>305,361</u>	<u>3,210</u>	<u>329,435</u>	<u>2,697</u>	<u>82,697</u>
Sub-total	9,088,480	17,484,717	321,514	26,894,711	1,400,150	7,202,173
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	36,665	351,660	2,774	391,099	1,617	22,982
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	2,933,570	7,632,414	382,481	10,948,465	24,968	31,833
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	1,267,895	4,502,611	77,375	5,847,881	13,340	28,412
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>348,286</u>	<u>568,634</u>	<u>398</u>	<u>917,318</u>	<u>13,959</u>	<u>846</u>
Sub-total	4,586,416	13,055,319	463,028	18,104,763	53,884	84,073
TOTAL DELIVERIES	13,674,896	30,540,036	784,542	44,999,474	1,454,034	7,286,246
Deliveries in consumer- size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	2,412,437	10,168,155	236,809	12,817,401		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	5,083,326	5,587,992	0	10,671,318		

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.6 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 16.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, fourth quarter 1965 and percentage change from fourth quarter 1964

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights 1/						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	5,803,854	163,414	1,167,847	2,440,109	1,341,900	690,584
Confectionery and related products	5,426,213	384,542	2,383,344	1,806,886	392,629	458,812
Ice cream and dairy products	1,940,277	83,405	333,987	696,413	496,808	329,664
Beverages	7,381,453	225,716	1,463,296	1,991,303	2,729,802	971,336
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	3,538,485	171,825	895,447	843,415	817,819	809,979
Multiple and all other food uses	2,474,994	50,728	312,018	1,304,821	264,015	543,412
Non-food products	329,435	10,582	100,333	109,226	105,460	3,834
Sub-total	26,894,711	1,090,212	6,656,272	9,192,173	6,148,433	3,807,621
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	391,099	22,362	76,765	43,539	87,869	160,564
Wholesale grocers, jobbers sugar dealers	10,948,465	538,185	1,663,895	3,617,205	3,488,444	1,640,736
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	5,847,881	326,986	1,151,052	1,750,441	1,937,222	682,180
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	917,318	15,338	116,808	191,348	271,686	322,138
Sub-total	18,104,763	902,871	3,008,520	5,602,533	5,785,221	2,805,618
TOTAL DELIVERIES	44,999,474	1,993,083	9,664,792	14,794,706	11,933,654	6,613,239

Percentage change from fourth quarter 1964						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+1.5	-18.9	-6.2	+8.2	+0.2	+1.6
Confectionery and related products	+11.4	-5.0	+2.7	+31.7	+0.9	+20.3
Ice cream and dairy products	+2.1	-5.3	-12.6	+9.0	+2.6	+7.1
Beverages	+15.8	+1.9	+7.1	+22.0	+13.0	+31.5
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	+2.9	+0.6	+1.8	+12.9	+5.2	-6.4
Multiple and all other food uses	+12.2	+10.0	+5.7	+13.8	+47.1	+1.0
Non-food products	+9.8	+23.6	+1.1	+16.1	+22.4	-41.9
Sub-total	+8.4	-4.9	+1.0	+16.6	+8.4	+8.3
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+3.7	-17.6	+6.3	+8.0	+1.0	+6.6
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-6.3	-11.8	-10.1	-0.6	-13.7	+6.1
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-4.9	-17.1	-11.9	+3.2	-4.8	-4.4
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	+2.3	+31.4	+48.4	-54.4	+17.8	+106.1
Sub-total	-5.2	-13.5	-9.1	-3.3	-9.5	+9.3
TOTAL	+2.5	-9.0	-2.3	+8.1	-1.1	+8.7

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 17.-Deliveries of cane and beet sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (less than 50 pounds) fourth quarter and calendar year 1965

Area	Fourth quarter			Calendar year		
	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total	Cane sugar	Beet sugar	Total
	Hundredweights 1/					
United States	10,404,964	2,412,437	12,817,401	42,715,170	10,594,943	53,310,113
New England	627,260	0	627,260	2,512,213	0	2,512,213
Middle Atlantic	2,241,526	19,338	2,260,864	8,690,813	92,817	8,783,630
North Central and West, combined 2/	3,146,536	2,335,689	5,482,225	12,165,977	10,229,298	22,395,275
South	4,389,642	57,410	4,447,052	19,346,167	272,828	19,618,995

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

2/ Combined to avoid disclosure of individual company data. Total reported distribution in consumer-size packages in these areas: Fourth quarter, North Central, 3,452,416; West, 2,029,809; Calendar year, North Central, 14,480,559; West, 7,914,716.

Table 18.-Deliveries of packaged, bulk and liquid sugar (beet and cane) by primary distributors during calendar years 1965 and 1964 with comparisons

Calendar year	Region					U.S. total	Type of sugar	
	New England	Middle Atlantic	South	North Central	West		Beet	Cane
1,000 hundredweights 1/								
(1) <u>Total direct deliveries</u>								
1965	7,936	37,589	50,219	59,592	28,334	183,670	56,558	127,112
1964	8,252	38,228	47,783	54,800	27,719	176,782	50,454	126,328
Change	-316	-639	+2,436	+4,792	+615	+6,888	+6,104	+784
(2) <u>Consumer-size packages (granulated, less than 50 lbs.)</u>								
1965	2,512	8,784	19,619	14,480	7,915	53,310	10,595	42,715
1964	2,577	9,062	20,122	15,081	7,449	54,291	9,978	44,313
Change	-65	-278	-503	-601	+466	-981	+617	-1,598
(3) <u>Other deliveries, industrial and institutional</u>								
1965	5,424	28,805	30,600	45,112	20,419	130,360	45,963	84,397
1964	5,675	29,166	27,661	39,719	20,270	122,491	40,476	82,015
Change	-251	-361	+2,939	+5,393	+149	+7,869	+5,487	+2,382
(3a) <u>Bulk granulated</u>								
1965	851	9,830	6,942	15,969	6,033	39,625	17,790	21,835
1964	1,004	8,765	6,678	14,830	6,092	37,369	15,886	21,483
Change	-153	+1,065	+264	+1,139	-59	+2,256	+1,904	+352
(3b) <u>Liquid sugar</u>								
1965	2,361	11,189	8,562	8,860	7,733	38,705	7,917	30,788
1964	1,972	11,227	7,047	7,834	7,899	35,979	7,421	28,558
Change	+389	-38	+1,515	+1,026	-166	+2,726	+496	+2,230
(3c) <u>Industrial and institutional packages (granulated 50 lbs. and over)</u>								
1965	2,212	7,786	15,096	20,283	6,653	52,030	20,256	31,774
1964	2,699	9,174	13,936	17,055	6,279	49,143	17,169	31,974
Change	-487	-1,388	+1,160	+3,228	+374	+2,887	+3,087	-200

1/ Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 19.-Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer and by type of sugar, calendar year 1965 ^{1/}

Product or business of buyer	Beet	Cane	Imported	Total	Liquid sugar	
	(total)	(total)	D.C. (total)	all sugar	included in totals	
					Beet	Cane
Hundredweights 2/						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	8,417,994	14,452,515	251,272	23,121,781	217,341	2,179,049
Confectionery and related products	5,992,274	12,722,800	460,954	19,176,028	152,547	2,911,353
Ice cream and dairy products	3,456,475	5,374,842	204,108	9,035,425	1,491,826	4,143,420
Beverages	7,762,474	23,247,527	180,129	31,190,130	2,968,968	15,794,231
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies and preserves	8,030,448	8,104,635	624,648	16,759,731	2,582,209	3,963,745
Multiple and all other food uses	3,706,747	5,209,417	107,759	9,023,923	109,098	1,117,063
Non-food products	<u>87,543</u>	<u>1,005,305</u>	<u>25,541</u>	<u>1,118,389</u>	<u>7,190</u>	<u>319,089</u>
Sub-total	37,453,955	70,117,041	1,854,411	109,425,407	7,529,179	30,427,950
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	100,594	1,324,132	23,068	1,447,794	6,217	92,824
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	12,264,404	32,456,135	1,328,542	46,049,081	254,608	136,856
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	5,628,665	17,876,572	334,974	23,840,211	70,548	127,343
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>1,110,540</u>	<u>1,795,879</u>	<u>1,051</u>	<u>2,907,470</u>	<u>56,616</u>	<u>2,836</u>
Sub-total	19,104,203	53,452,718	1,687,635	74,244,556	387,989	359,859
TOTAL DELIVERIES	56,558,158	123,569,759	3,542,046	183,669,963	7,917,168	30,787,809
Deliveries in consumer-size packages (less than 50 lbs.)	10,594,943	42,105,549	609,621	53,310,113		
Deliveries in bulk (unpackaged)	17,790,062	21,835,308	0	39,625,370		

^{1/} Represents approximately 97.6 percent of deliveries by primary distributors in continental United States.

^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 20.- Sugar deliveries, by type of product or business of buyer, calendar year 1965 and percentage change from calendar year 1964

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights ^{1/}						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	23,121,781	613,016	4,543,992	9,753,683	5,508,877	2,702,213
Confectionery and related products	19,176,028	1,390,584	8,378,425	6,256,408	1,596,477	1,554,134
Ice cream and dairy products	9,035,425	434,923	1,661,938	3,201,983	2,297,341	1,439,240
Beverages	31,190,130	1,071,214	6,271,400	8,187,905	11,756,830	3,902,781
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	16,759,731	575,259	3,155,724	4,113,711	3,089,169	5,825,868
Multiple and all other food uses	9,023,923	222,882	1,155,491	4,943,169	830,545	1,871,836
Non-food products	<u>1,118,389</u>	<u>42,959</u>	<u>379,322</u>	<u>311,795</u>	<u>367,256</u>	<u>17,057</u>
Sub-total	109,425,407	4,350,837	25,546,292	36,768,654	25,446,495	17,313,129
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	1,447,794	105,239	252,906	165,706	335,448	588,495
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	46,049,081	2,138,917	6,732,392	14,873,103	15,515,329	6,789,340
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	23,840,211	1,295,855	4,697,488	7,081,590	7,972,858	2,792,420
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>2,907,470</u>	<u>45,042</u>	<u>359,384</u>	<u>703,053</u>	<u>949,003</u>	<u>850,988</u>
Sub-total	74,244,556	3,585,053	12,042,170	22,823,452	24,772,638	11,021,243
TOTAL DELIVERIES	183,669,963	7,935,890	37,588,462	59,592,106	50,219,133	28,334,372
Percentage change from calendar year 1964						
Industrial						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+6.9	-2.3	-3.1	+5.8	+19.9	+8.1
Confectionery and related products	+10.8	-1.1	+3.6	+24.3	+13.5	+14.0
Ice cream and dairy products	+3.1	+8.3	-13.6	+11.6	+3.2	+7.2
Beverages	+11.3	+9.7	+5.4	+14.0	+11.4	+16.8
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies, preserves, etc.	-1.8	-18.3	+2.4	+9.3	+13.3	-14.2
Multiple and all other food uses	+25.8	+14.7	-6.2	+45.5	+37.4	+7.3
Non-food products	<u>-8.6</u>	<u>-14.0</u>	<u>+5.2</u>	<u>-12.1</u>	<u>-15.8</u>	<u>-24.5</u>
Sub-total	+8.2	-0.2	+0.9	+15.5	+12.9	+1.2
Non-industrial						
Hotels, restaurants, institutions	+4.8	+2.0	+10.9	+2.9	+5.9	+2.7
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers	-2.9	-5.7	-8.3	-1.5	-3.9	+2.9
Retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	-1.1	-11.5	-4.5	+5.0	-1.1	-4.4
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>+8.3</u>	<u>-19.7</u>	<u>-12.3</u>	<u>-27.7</u>	<u>+32.1</u>	<u>+61.7</u>
Sub-total	-1.8	-7.9	-6.6	-0.7	-1.8	+3.8
TOTAL	+3.9	-3.8	-1.7	+8.7	+5.1	+2.2

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 21. -Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, fourth quarter 1965 and percentage change from fourth quarter 1964

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
Hundredweights 1/						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	1,214,147	56,315	242,636	456,621	286,394	172,181
Confectionery and related products	161,476	648	73,575	70,279	9,425	7,549
Ice cream and dairy products	33,661	1,383	7,792	13,681	4,378	6,427
Beverages	191,619	3,937	96,751	53,426	23,610	13,895
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	172,516	7,564	37,172	56,334	47,542	23,904
Multiple and all other food uses	201,460	3,574	44,850	71,161	40,816	41,059
Non-food products	<u>373,201</u>	<u>94,095</u>	<u>93,595</u>	<u>85,043</u>	<u>88,012</u>	<u>12,456</u>
Sub-total	2,348,080	167,516	596,371	806,545	500,177	277,471
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	75,036	529	3,239	53,565	1,552	16,151
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>10,923</u>	<u>1,145</u>	<u>4,938</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,792</u>	<u>2,048</u>
Sub-total	85,959	1,674	8,177	53,565	4,344	18,199
TOTAL SALES	2,434,039	169,190	604,548	860,110	504,521	295,670

Percentage change from fourth quarter 1964

<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	+10.7	+26.8	+21.8	-4.8	+23.0	+22.2
Confectionery and related products	-7.7	-60.1	-9.6	-0.1	-29.7	-8.2
Ice cream and dairy products	+27.0	+3.1	+38.0	+15.4	+22.7	+56.8
Beverages	-5.5	-3.0	+1.5	-13.8	+30.5	-40.7
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies preserves, etc.	+3.6	+20.2	+81.4	+25.1	-24.6	-24.4
Multiple and all other food uses	+6.3	-31.5	+72.1	-13.8	-1.4	+19.7
Non-food products	<u>+2.2</u>	<u>-21.8</u>	<u>-5.2</u>	<u>+10.8</u>	<u>+34.8</u>	<u>+199.2</u>
Sub-total	+5.6	-8.6	+13.2	-2.6	+14.3	+12.5
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+37.3	+45.3		+8.5	-45.5	+85.8
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>-17.7</u>	<u>+142.6</u>	<u>+49.0</u>		<u>+965.6</u>	<u>-39.9</u>
Sub-total	+26.6	+100.2		-3.0	+39.7	+50.4
Total	+6.3	-8.1	+15.5	-2.6	+14.5	+14.2

1/ Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and excludes small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

Table 22.-Dextrose sales, by type of product or business of buyer, Calendar year 1965 and percentage change from calendar year 1964

Product or business of buyer	United States	New England	Middle Atlantic	North Central	South	West
<u>Hundredweight 1/</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	4,986,172	233,201	918,235	1,931,697	1,180,656	722,383
Confectionery and related products	779,822	3,603	381,065	299,666	58,318	37,170
Ice cream and dairy products	143,134	7,134	31,628	56,165	20,571	27,636
Beverages	831,764	19,158	371,721	270,796	108,795	61,294
Canned, bottled, frozen foods, jams, jellies preserves, etc.	717,351	25,430	106,548	240,175	199,682	145,516
Multiple and all other food uses	801,075	14,746	154,325	302,706	130,348	198,950
Non-food products	<u>1,482,033</u>	<u>430,217</u>	<u>405,741</u>	<u>334,054</u>	<u>261,245</u>	<u>50,776</u>
Sub-total	9,741,351	733,489	2,369,263	3,435,259	1,959,615	1,243,725
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocers, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	314,918	2,112	5,039	233,088	8,777	65,902
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>53,286</u>	<u>3,317</u>	<u>14,098</u>	<u>18,083</u>	<u>8,088</u>	<u>9,700</u>
Sub-total	368,204	5,429	19,137	251,171	16,865	75,602
TOTAL SALES	10,109,555	738,918	2,388,400	3,686,430	1,976,480	1,319,327
<u>Percentage change from calendar year 1964</u>						
<u>Industrial</u>						
Bakery, cereal and allied products	-1.0	+1.6	+5.6	-7.7	+6.1	-0.9
Confectionery and related products	-3.2	-31.0	-6.3	-2.6	-0.3	+34.7
Ice cream and dairy products	+11.9	+44.4	-11.2	+24.3	+3.5	+23.8
Beverages	+1.6	+166.2	-1.1	-0.8	+20.4	-15.2
Canned, bottled, frozen foods; jams, jellies preserves, etc.	+1.5	+34.5	+4.9	+21.1	-17.5	-0.6
Multiple and all other food uses	+1.6	-19.8	+6.8	-7.1	-16.8	+38.7
Non-food products	<u>+4.7</u>	<u>+7.6</u>	<u>-7.7</u>	<u>+8.0</u>	<u>+8.6</u>	<u>+89.7</u>
Sub-total	+0.4	+7.2	-0.2	-3.3	+2.1	+6.5
<u>Non-industrial</u>						
Wholesale grocer, jobbers, sugar dealers, retail grocers, chain stores, super markets	+4.4	+30.7		-7.3	-10.7	+34.7
All other deliveries, including deliveries to Government agencies	<u>-13.8</u>	<u>-8.5</u>	<u>+22.6</u>	<u>-39.2</u>	<u>+60.6</u>	<u>-18.7</u>
Sub-total	+1.3	+3.6	+1,207.2	-10.7	+13.4	+24.2
Total	+0.5	+7.2	+0.6	-3.9	+2.1	+7.4

1/ Reported as produced and sold (typically dextrose hydrate) and excludes small amounts to competitors as well as small quantities used in miscellaneous mixes.

Table 23.- Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, fourth quarter 1965 and 1964

Type of buyer	Corn sirup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	928	920	1,051	915	1,979	1,835
Confectioners	1,808	1,825	224	161	2,032	1,986
Ice cream and other dairy products	621	515	31	24	652	539
Breweries and fountain sirups	257	201	44	49	301	250
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	757	762	139	139	896	901
Miscellaneous food industries, including sugar refiners	443	410	450	424	893	834
Sirup mixers <u>1/</u>	191	183	20	16	211	199
Non-food uses	165	166	308	348	473	514
Jobbers, etc.	<u>27</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>80</u>
Sub-total <u>2/</u>	5,197	5,013	2,336	2,126	7,533	7,139
Used in mixed sirups sold by corn refiners	405	460	-	-	405	460
Corn sirup solids <u>3/</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>253</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>253</u>
Total domestic <u>2/</u>	5,828	5,726	2,336	2,126	8,164	7,852
Export	<u>33</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>106</u>
Grand total <u>2/</u> (Domestic & export)	5,861	5,761	2,380	2,197	8,241	7,958
Bulk blends <u>4/</u>	426	540	-	-	426	540

1/ Sirup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries."

2/ Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

3/ According to the Census of Manufacturers 1958, shipments of corn sirup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn sirup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn sirup solids dry basis, are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, Page 6.

4/ Corn sirup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 24.-Corn refiners' shipments, by type of buyer, calendar year 1965 and 1964

Type of buyer	Corn sirup unmixed		Dextrose		All corn sweeteners	
	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964
	:	:	:	:	:	:
Thousand hundredweights, dry basis						
Baking industry	3,710	3,643	4,210	4,158	7,920	7,801
Confectioners	7,258	7,093	798	740	8,056	7,833
Ice cream and other dairy products	2,814	2,475	132	118	2,946	2,593
Breweries and fountain sirups	1,048	1,061	193	204	1,241	1,265
Canners, packers, jams, jellies, preserves	3,397	3,637	605	600	4,002	4,237
Miscellaneous food industries including sugar refiners	1,793	1,591	1,833	1,821	3,626	3,412
Sirup mixers <u>1/</u>	684	650	50	44	734	694
Non-food uses	616	569	1,370	1,348	1,986	1,917
Jobbers, etc.	<u>121</u>	<u>97</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>375</u>
Sub-total <u>2/</u>	21,441	20,815	9,490	9,311	30,931	30,126
Used in mixed sirups sold by corn refiners	1,320	1,508	-	-	1,320	1,508
Corn sirup solids <u>3/</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>1,074</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,020</u>	<u>1,074</u>
Total domestic <u>2/</u>	23,781	23,398	9,490	9,311	33,271	32,709
Export	<u>119</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>273</u>	<u>289</u>	<u>455</u>
Grand total <u>2/</u> (Domestic & export)	23,900	23,580	9,660	9,584	33,560	33,164
Bulk blends <u>4/</u>	2,282	1,576	-	-	2,282	1,576

1/ Sirup mixers outside of the corn refining industry, except cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors; the latter two are included with "Miscellaneous food industries."

2/ Due to rounding, totals may not be exact sums of individual items.

3/ According to the Census of Manufacturers 1958, shipments of corn sirup solids were 63.7 percent of total shipments of miscellaneous refinery products. Since corn sirup solids contain up to 3.5 percent moisture, corn sirup solids dry basis, are estimated as 61.5 percent of shipments of miscellaneous refinery products as reported. For earlier treatment of this item see Sugar Reports 93, Page 6.

4/ Corn sirup unmixed sales to sugar refiners and beet sugar processors for blending contained in miscellaneous food industries.

NOTE: See Sugar Reports No. 93, January 1960, pages 6-10 for source, methodology and groupings.

Table 25. - Sugar prices

Year and month	: Raw cane sugar-spot price:		Quota	Refined beet sugar - quoted		
	: Domestic : "World"		premium 3/	wholesale (gross) 4/		
	: sugar at N.Y.:	: sugar 2/	and	: Eastern	: Chicago-	: Pacific
	: duty paid 1/:		: discount	: West	: Coast	
Cents per pound						
1961-65 Monthly average	6.92	4.48	+1.52	9.31	9.28	9.54
1964 Monthly average	6.90	5.87	+0.11	9.38	9.38	9.85
1965 Monthly average	6.75	2.12	+3.68	9.15	9.15	9.24
1965						
March	6.61	2.63	+3.04	9.15	9.15	9.02
April	6.59	2.40	+3.25	9.15	9.15	9.05
May	6.73	2.35	+3.42	9.15	9.15	9.20
June	6.72	1.96	+3.80	9.15	9.15	9.25
July	6.73	1.94	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25
August	6.77	1.79	+4.02	9.15	9.15	9.25
September	6.82	1.85	+4.01	9.15	9.15	9.25
October	6.82	2.03	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25
November	6.80	1.81	+4.03	9.15	9.15	9.25
December	6.75	1.96	+3.83	9.15	9.15	9.25
1966						
January	6.88	2.47	+3.45	9.15	9.15	9.25
February	6.92	2.25	+3.71	9.31	9.31	9.41
Last 12-month average	6.76	2.12	+3.68	9.16	9.16	9.22
Year and month	: Refined cane sugar - quoted wholesale (gross) 4/					: Retail
	: North	: South	:	: Chicago-	: Pacific	: U.S.
	: East	: East	: Gulf	: West	: Coast	: average
	Cents per pound					
1961-65 Monthly average	10.37	9.86	9.76	9.55	9.54	12.33
1964 Monthly average	10.68	9.90	9.82	9.58	9.85	12.81
1965 Monthly average	10.22	9.53	9.44	9.35	9.24	11.80
1965						
March	10.14	9.48	9.34	9.35	9.02	11.84
April	10.05	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.05	11.78
May	10.12	9.46	9.36	9.35	9.20	11.80
June	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.86
July	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.82
August	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.74
September	10.20	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.25	11.74
October	10.34	9.64	9.54	9.35	9.25	11.82
November	10.35	9.65	9.55	9.35	9.25	11.80
December	10.35	9.65	9.55	9.35	9.25	11.86
1966						
January	10.35	9.65	9.55	9.35	9.25	11.86
February	10.43	9.73	9.68	9.51	9.41	
Last 12-month average	10.24	9.55	9.45	9.36	9.22	

1/ Spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free, full duty rate .625 cent per pound.

2/ Spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is for bagged sugar, f.o.b. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

3/ The No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢), computed freight from the Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

4/ These are basis prices in 100-pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepays" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustrations see Sugar Reports No. 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

Table 26.- Wholesale prices of sugar, corn sirup and dextrose

Period	Refined sugar wholesale North-east 1/	Dextrose New York 2/ Quoted	Dry basis 4/	Corn sirup New York 3/ Quoted	Dry basis 4/	Dextrose relative to refined sugar Quoted	Dry basis	Corn sirup relative to refined sugar Quoted	Dry basis
		Cents per pound				Percent			
1952	8.62	7.29	7.92	7.37	9.18	85	92	85	106
1953	8.72	7.35	7.99	7.32	9.12	84	92	84	105
1954	8.72	7.32	7.96	7.32	9.12	84	91	84	105
1955	8.59	7.22	7.85	7.25	9.03	84	91	84	105
1956	8.77	7.28	7.91	7.15	8.90	83	90	82	101
Average									
1952-56	8.68	7.29	7.93	7.28	9.07	84	91	84	104
1957	9.15	7.65	8.32	7.36	9.17	84	91	80	100
1958	9.27	7.66	8.33	7.37	9.18	83	90	80	99
1959	9.33	7.48	8.13	7.31	9.10	80	87	78	98
1960	9.43	7.48	8.13	7.32	9.12	79	86	78	97
1961	9.40	7.45	8.10	7.23	9.00	79	86	77	96
Average									
1957-61	9.32	7.54	8.20	7.32	9.11	81	88	79	98
1962	9.60	7.40	8.04	7.01	8.73	77	84	73	91
1963	11.94	8.37	9.10	7.38	9.19	70	76	62	77
1964	10.68	8.95	9.73	7.52	9.37	84	91	70	88
1965	10.22	8.61	9.36	7.60	9.46	84	92	74	93
Average									
1962-65	10.61	8.33	9.06	7.38	9.19	79	85	70	87
1965									
March	10.14	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	96	75	93
April	10.05	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	89	97	76	94
May	10.12	8.95	9.73	7.60	9.46	88	96	75	93
June	10.20	8.59	9.34	7.60	9.46	84	92	75	93
July	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
August	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
September	10.20	8.23	8.95	7.60	9.46	81	88	75	93
October	10.34	8.39	9.12	7.60	9.46	81	88	74	91
November	10.35	8.43	9.16	7.60	9.46	81	89	73	91
December	10.35	8.43	9.16	7.60	9.46	81	89	73	91
1966									
January	10.35	8.43	9.16	7.60	9.46	81	89	73	91
February	10.43	8.49	9.23	7.60	9.46	81	88	73	91
Last 12-month average through Feb.	10.24	8.53	9.27	7.60	9.46	83	91	74	92

1/ Gross basis price in 100 pound bags subject to a 2 percent cash discount.
2/ Hydrate, in 100 pound bags.
3/ In drums, price in carload lots, except beginning February 1962 for less than carload lots. Quoted as 42 percent unmixed, except beginning March 1956, quoted as 43 percent unmixed. 4/ Assumes price is for 92 percent solids for dextrose and 80.3 percent solids for corn sirup. Thus, dry basis price is quoted price divided by 0.92 for dextrose and 0.803 for corn sirup.

Table 27.- Refined sugar production and month end stocks and distribution of corn sweeteners by primary distributors for consumption in the continental United States

Year and month	Production		Month-end stocks 1/		Distribution 2/		
	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Cane sugar refiners	Beet processors	Corn sirup	Dextrose	Total sirup and dextrose
1,000 short tons, raw value							
1961-65 monthly average	566	232	282	1,014	94	39	133
1964 monthly average	548	281	321	1,038	104	42	146
1965 monthly average	568	254	252	1,361	106	42	148
<u>1965</u>							
March	562	121	263	1,655	111	42	153
April	559	99	276	1,561	109	40	149
May	600	145	282	1,476	88	43	131
June	621	84	293	1,306	106	45	151
July	609	64	268	1,084	104	42	146
August	673	98	275	858	142	47	189
September	603	120	211	656	130	46	176
October	593	548	231	969	111	43	154
November	551	660	238	1,412	107	41	148
December	545	583	223	1,715	93	41	134
<u>1966</u>							
January	522	335	253	1,883	90	36	126
February 3/	508	119	233	1,763			
Last 12-month average	579	248	254	1,362			

1/ Includes over-quota and quota exempt.

2/ Shipments by corn refiners' (members of the Corn Industries Research Foundation, Inc.) converted to a short tons, raw value, basis in PPA, ASCS, USDA.

3/ Preliminary.

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